

NO MERCY'S SHOWN

JOHN D. JR., IN GRILL

Rockefeller Flashes and Protests, But Manages to Keep Temper at Hearing.

(Continued from First Page.)

robbed miners in some of the Colorado mines were made, said which the executives of the company in Colorado should deal with.

Rockefeller declined to take responsibility for the bulletin issued by Ivy Lee, head of this publicity bureau, during the Colorado strike, though he admitted that he had paid Mr. Lee \$50,000 for his services.

When the morning session adjourned, Chairman Walsh was vigorously criticized by Mr. Rockefeller for having suggested in one of his letters that an article by Prof. John J. Stevenson, of New York University, should be used by Mr. Lee in his publicity articles.

"Deaths a Blessing."

The Stevenson article said that "wife and children cannot be considered in connection with the relation of the wage-earner and wage-payer," encouraged the restriction of reproduction among the poor, and declared that if it is true 700,000 children die because they or their parents have insufficient nourishment, one must concede that their deaths are a blessing.

Rockefeller said he was indignant at the article as a whole, and not individual sentences in it.

A mass of papers and letters was submitted for the record by both sides. Rockefeller read a prepared address to the commission, in which he made categorical denial of charges that had attempted to influence Governor Ammons or President Wilson, or that the commission had been tampered with by the mine leader, Lawson. A telegram from Bowers to Rockefeller giving the company's side of the Ludlow mine disaster and suggesting that the company publish in "friendly papers," was read.

Long List of Letters.

At the same time the Rockefeller correspondence was made public by John D. Jr., the commission made public a long list of letters written by and to him during the progress of the Colorado trouble. His correspondents were, for the most part, Mr. Bowers, vice president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and J. F. Welborn. The Bowers letters, excepting those relating to their discussion of President Wilson, Secretary of Labor Wilson and Governor Ammons.

In a letter dated December 29, 1913, Bowers wrote to young Rockefeller regarding a letter just received from President Wilson.

"His Excellency had an excellent opportunity to end this correspondence upon the receipt of my second letter, but, unknown to me, he allowed himself to write another one, which, if from a less dignified statesman, would be regarded as a bluff, as he was well aware that the efforts of a congressman, Keating, of Colorado, and several other representatives catering to labor unions, have utterly failed to induce Ammons to make any concession. I am confidentially advised that President Wilson's recommendation will be no more effective, and that he can make over his decidedly weak reply to my second letter and take such action as he sees fit."

Rockefeller's reply included the expression:

"Our letter of December 30, enclosing copy of President Wilson's letter to me, Bowers or your reply, has been received and read with interest. I rather fancy that the correspondence has ended."

In a letter written May 13, 1913, to Charles O. Heydt of the Rockefeller office, Bowers wrote:

"We have secured, the past winter, a mining law almost entirely written by our own superintendent, E. E. Cattel, with four other men appointed by the Senate committee, including representatives of labor, a capable engineer and two representatives of the coal and iron interests, and we are confident that we have secured no special privileges granted to labor unions."

October 11, 1913, Bowers wrote to Rockefeller:

"When this Government places in the cabinet men like Commissioner of Labor Wilson, who has been many years secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, which has been one of the unions that permitted more disorder and bloodshed than any class of labor organizations in this country, we are not skating upon thin ice, but we are on a volcano. Then such men as professors, and still cheaper writers in muckraking magazines, supplemented by a lot of milk and water preachers with little or no religion and less common sense, are permitted to assault the business men who have built up the great industries of this time, that when vicious teachings, which are being sown broadcast throughout the country."

Not Awakened To Situation.

"I believe that if the business men do not awaken from their indifference, we will see a revolution."

Ten days later Bowers wrote to Rockefeller:

"Our balance sheet is practically completed, and our net earnings would have been the largest in the history of the company by \$2,000,000 for the increase in wages paid the employees during the last few months."

Writing to Rockefeller November 18, 1913, Bowers said that the company's commercial interests whose co-operation had been secured in efforts to induce the governor to end the strike.

"Another mighty power," he said, "was rounded up in behalf of the operators," he wrote, "by the gathering together of fourteen of the editors of the most important papers in Denver, Pueblo, Trinidad, Walsburg, Colorado Springs, and other of the larger places in the State."

"Still," he complained, "the governor hobnobs with Hayes, Lawson, McNamara, and the rest of the gang, and either refuses or begs for more time to bring the strike to an end or to simply protect the operators in bringing in outsiders to take the places of those who have left the State and those engaged in these murderous assaults, whom we refuse to take back under any circumstances."

November 28, 1913, Bowers wrote to Rockefeller:

"I will inclose herein, or forward to you later in the day, copies of President Wilson's letter to me of November 8 and my answer to all of the points he raised. You will notice in his letter that he dodged all the essentials, excluding himself in a way that not only takes when they have the worst of the argument, and he falls back onto arbitration law and the spirit of the times."

In the same letter he said:

"I have never known the public mind to shift so rapidly as it has during the past ten days, and since Secretary Wilson's anarchistic address at Seattle, editors and men in high positions in political life have become alarmed as they learn the facts in regard to this coal miners' strike, and are endeavoring to win the approval of Secretary Wilson."

My reference to this matter being a national issue in my letter to President Wilson, was to give him a hint that any such attempt on the Department of

Women's Peace Plea Presented Germany

Miss Jane Addams Formally Turns Resolution Over to Herr von Jagow.

BERLIN (via The Hague), May 21.—Miss Jane Addams, American suffrage and peace leader, this afternoon formally presented to Herr von Jagow, the German foreign secretary, the copy of the resolutions adopted by the Women's Peace Congress at The Hague.

Miss Addams, who was accompanied by the foreign secretary by Ambassador Gerard.

Labor supporting labor union leaders in this movement would not be tolerated by the American people.

Fully Approves Position.

December 1, Starr J. Murphy, replying, he said, for Rockefeller, wrote to Bowers:

"Mr. Rockefeller asked me to say that he fully approves of the position you have taken in the correspondence in which he made categorical denial of charges that had attempted to influence Governor Ammons or President Wilson, or that the commission had been tampered with by the mine leader, Lawson. A telegram from Bowers to Rockefeller giving the company's side of the Ludlow mine disaster and suggesting that the company publish in 'friendly papers,' was read."

Italian Demands Are Centered Upon Lands Now Held by Austrians

Widely divergent are the concessions which have been offered Italy by the central powers and the triple entente in answer to her demand for national expansion.

The accompanying map indicates the territory Austria-Hungary has been prepared to yield as the price of continued neutrality on the part of her erstwhile associate in the triple alliance, while the entente powers are said to have agreed to recognize these claims in the event of active participation.

The concessions offered to Italy by the allies are said to include the following:

1. Annexation by Italy of the Trentino, Trieste, Istria, Pola, Fiume, Zara, and the Dalmatian coast lands as far as the River Larenta.

2. Annexation by Italy of the Cyclades Islands and Albanian port of Avlona.

3. Recognition of the eastern frontier of Tunis in favor of Italy.

4. Constitution of an independent kingdom of Albania.

5. Part of the Ottoman empire.

6. Portions of the German colonies.

7. Italy is said to be the object of her aggression is not based on prior possession, since politically they have not yielded to her for hundreds of years. She wants the Trentino, Trieste, and Istria because their population is, except possibly in Istria, overwhelmingly Italian, and these ambitions to become part of Italy.

Italy's eyes are on the Trentino, that little wedge of Austria that extends into the Venetian plain, and which, on Trieste, Austria's most important seaport; and on Istria, the peninsula of which the Venetians held a few heavily fortified passes, the jagged peaks form a natural barrier. The strike for the possession of Trentino and Istria has been the chief motive force of Italian policy since the war broke out. It is the Italian population of Trieste—some three like 80 per cent—that has been obliged to yield in the matter of the Venetian coast, which is printed in Italian as well as German.

For the possession of Istria, Italy has been fighting a military campaign since 1917, when it went to Austria, by which it has gained Venice, with the Venetian lagoon, and the Venetian lagoon.

Verona is the terminus of the railroad from Innsbruck over the Brenner pass, a route of great military importance since Roman times. The entire route from Verona to the Austrian line between the villages of Trent and Bortolito is a route of great military importance. From the frontier to the city of Trent is a distance of less than thirty miles, but for that thirty miles the Italians would encounter fortifications quite as formidable as their own.

Venezia is another town in the north from which troops can be poured into the Italian army. The Venetian lagoon, the whole lake and connected with a splendid military road in the construction of which Italian engineers excel.

A famous road familiar to all motorists who have driven to the Venetian lagoon, and which will undoubtedly figure in military operations is the road by way of Belluno and Pieve di Cadore to the Italian frontier at Udine.

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"We have no idea," he continued, "to what perfection the mobilizing of the whole nation has been brought. Every man and woman of whatever age, even every public school boy, knows exactly what he or she is to do at the outbreak of war—and exactly how to do it. They have all been trained for months past and now that the time has come they will not be wanting."

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"From the very beginning the King has shown himself an Italian, and proof against any foreign influences. He showed it in his marriage to a princess of Montenegro. From a boy he has been an eager student of the 'Italia Irredenta' question."

ARTICULATED IN RIGGS

CASE BRING CLASH

Undermyer Charges Attempt at "Imposition on Court, If Not Worse."

(Continued from First Page.)

Scandal from alleged "persecution" of the bank. Mr. Bailey's address today, which brought clear attention from a crowded courtroom and the bench. The audience included several members of Congress and leaders of the local bar.

It is probable that the arguments in the now noted case will be concluded late today and it will be taken under advisement for several days by Justice McHugh.

Mr. Bailey concluded his main argument at 12:30, and Government counsel announced that Mr. Undermyer and Mr. Brath would reply briefly during the afternoon. Counsel for the bank may make answer if they desire.